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omissions of the first volume, indeed, which were quite remarkable, are in a measure supplied in the Appendix. The supplementary articles upon Antichrist, Baptism, the Church, and Excommunication deserve notice for their fulness. Three of these and the supplement of the fourth are from the hand of Rev. Frederic Meyrick, and exhibit in a striking manner the tone of dogmatism to which we have already alluded.

It will be seen that we do not regard Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" as answering to what such a Dictionary ought to be, or to what, in the present state of Biblical learning, it might be. It has not the breadth of scholarship, the freedom of thought, and the catholic temper which a work of this sort ought to have. Of the seventy-three different contributors to it, some are eminent as scholars and men of science, but more are distinguished simply by official station; and the list is quite as remarkable for the names which it does *not* contain as for those which it includes. Six of the contributors are Americans. In such a compilation as this, if the work is to be done speedily, it must of course be done by many hands; but it gains nothing in value by gathering in the labors of so many mere deans and archdeacons. It is the best work of the kind in the English tongue, but it cannot for a moment be compared with the great work of Winer.

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4. — *Hours with the Evangelists.* By I. NICHOLS, D. D. In Two Volumes. Vol. II. Boston: Crosby and Nichols. 1864. 8vo. pp. 388.

ON the appearance of the first volume of this work, we entered into a careful examination of its merits, and expressed our respect for the wisdom and excellence of its author. The volume now before us is a worthy sequel of the first. Dr. Nichols intended to make these volumes a Life of Christ, compiled from the four Evangelists, preceded by appropriate preliminary discussions, and accompanied by such comments as might seem desirable, whether to explain the record, to harmonize seeming discrepancies, to meet objections and cavils, or to deepen the moral and spiritual impression of the Saviour's words and deeds. In the second volume this design is pursued from an early period in the public ministry of Jesus to the morning of his ascension. The style is peculiar, and, to all who knew the writer, bears the stamp of his massive intellect, his deeply meditative habit, and his thoughtful piety. It has a stately, solemn movement, yet the simplicity of one who could not speak or write in other than transparent words, and, withal, the sweetness of a singularly childlike and loving trust in the Divine verities

which constitute his theme. The work is one of profound and earnest belief; yet its author shows no disposition to drop out of sight the grounds of modern scepticism, whether as to the authenticity or the contents of the canonical Gospels. Many of the points in controversy are treated with equal candor and ability; while the whole tone of the treatise is adapted to win the reader to the writer's own elevated point of view, and to commend Christianity as the postulate no less of sound philosophy than of man's moral and emotional nature. The chapters comprised in this last volume, though the result of long study and meditation, were committed to writing during the season of infirmity and suffering which preceded the author's fatal illness, and therefore lacked his last revising touch. But they have been edited with sedulous care by one whose theological learning and critical skill well fitted him for a task so delicate, and we welcome the completion of this not inadequate memorial of a divine, whose name is held in loving reverence by all who were wont to listen to his eloquent words, or were conversant with his still more eloquent life.

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5.—*The Fæderalist: a Collection of Essays, written in favor of the New Constitution, as agreed upon by the Fæderal Convention, September 17, 1787. Reprinted from the Original Text. With an Historical Introduction and Notes.* By HENRY B. DAWSON. In Two Volumes. Volume I. New York: Charles Scribner. 1863. pp. cxxxix. and 615.

THE present crisis in American affairs has revived the fame and enhanced the honors of this memorable work, both at home and abroad. Though it needs no European sanction, we may cite with a patriotic pride in its enduring renown the admiring judgments of intelligent Englishmen. Before the war, Mr. Stuart Mill, in his *Essay on Representative Government*, had pronounced it to be "even now the most instructive treatise we possess on Federal Government." His eulogium has been recently followed by Professor Bernard of Oxford, in his *Lectures on the present American War*. He says, "I know no finer model of political writing than some of these papers"; and Mr. Freeman, the author of an able and scholar-like volume on the *History of Federal Government*, the first instalment of an elaborate work which ought not to lose its chance of republication through an unfortunate title-page and the independent neutrality of certain passages, has made the *Federalist* his constant companion.

The time has clearly come for a fresh edition. Elderly and middle-